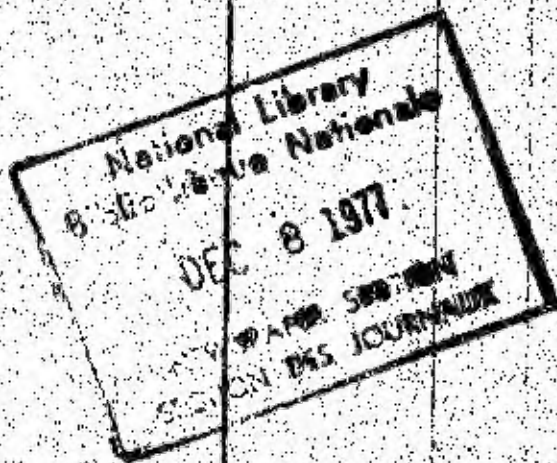




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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

Thursday, December 1, 1977

Ottawa, Canada

Volume 10, No.23

Single copy 30 Cents (The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)
Established in 1967

Pitman finds:

S.Asian children humiliated

Toronto, Nov. 29—An unwillingness to concede that racism is a problem in the Metro school system is reported by Metro's task force on human relations.

The task force says it has heard heart-rending stories of constant harassment and never-ending humiliation inflicted on South Asian students by classmates. The system is not fully aware of the racial conflict within its schools and playgrounds. Name-calling and harassment is rampant in many schools, the task force says.

Principals and teachers tend to be defensive about conflict and confrontation that could be attributed to racist attitudes. The task force expresses the fear that unless the seriousness of racism is recognized and remedies mobilized the school system will be unable to prepare its pupils for the complex environment of a large North American city. The schools in Metro have been overwhelmed by an extraordinary diversity of population.

There is a general belief that the educational system could increase understanding of other peoples' life styles, culture and religious practice to increase tolerance, the task force says. The South Asian community almost unanimously expressed confidence in the ability of the schools and teachers to provide a long-term solution to its problem.

Racism in children's lives in Metro poses a serious challenge to the education system and the future of the community, says the task force. Children who are upset about life around them are to be found in almost every part of the community. Newly arrived children feel harassed. There are children in the community who find the lifestyle of immigrants intolerable.

The parents of many East Indian children from private schools with high academic standards perceive an institutional policy of de-motivation being practiced by counsellors, teachers and principals who advise these children to pursue a vocational rather than the academic path to a university, the task force says.

The task force found that some East Indian children, in order to become "good" Canadians have turned against their homeland and culture. The effect of this denial of their past may be devastating both in personal and social terms, the task force says.

The education system has not taken sufficient steps to help

Metro's young people understand what is happening around them. Most schools are not equipped either in human or physical terms to prepare children for the life-style that is evolving in the community. Racist attitudes and racial incidents are daily occurrences in the lives of children.

The child who thinks that people from other countries "smell different" and thereby exhibit a lack of cleanliness should be taught to realize that even on so basic a thing as cleanliness a universal consensus does not exist, the task force says.

The need for multi-racial education programs in the school system, says the task force, comes at a time when education has suffered a drop in priority and is back to basics, literacy and number skills. In this atmosphere responsibility for special services to racial or ethnic minorities becomes expendable.

Sufficient personnel to counsel black, brown or yellow-skinned parents whose children need more than strictly defined edu-

cational services becomes increasingly unlikely, says the report. The cost of developing a curriculum to increase multi-racial understanding and tolerance is resented if it is placed in priority against the jobs of teachers and a lower student-teacher ratio.

Evidence has shown, says the report, that the seeds of racial violence are found in the minds of the young and home and school environment has a major effect on racial tolerance. Knowledge about other cultures is a major weapon against racism and people who have more education tend to have fewer prejudices.

The role of the teacher is crucial in multi-racial education programs, says the report.

The task force has proposed special programs to counter racism among children, increased training of teachers in multiculturalism and community education to serve both children and parents. The school should be used for programs reaching out to families in the community, says the task force.

(Globe and Mail)

Cyclone relief fund appeal

Most of the readers of this paper must be aware of the disaster in the form of a cyclone that devastated some parts of India recently. (See page 3).

In order to do our share in helping the unfortunate victims of this terrible natural calamity, the different organisations in Ottawa such as the India Canada Association, Indo-Canadian Community Centre, Ottawa Sikh Society, Deshantari, Malayali Association and South India Cultural Association along with the media, i.e. Jhankar and the Canadian India Times have set up a Joint Committee. This Committee is launching a national Fund raising campaign called the Indian Cyclone Relief Fund.

We appeal to each and every member of the Indo-Canadian community across Canada to contribute generously to this worthy effort. We, who are fortunate to be in this continent, sharing in the prosperity of this country cannot remain callous to the needs of our unfortunate brethren in India.

The contributions will be received in the name of Indo-Canadian Community Centre (ICCC), 15 Cramer Dr., Ottawa. Receipts for income tax purposes will be sent for contributions of \$10 or more.

Indo-Canadian Community Centre (ICCC) in Ottawa is a federally registered charitable organisation. You may use this coupon for convenience. Organisations wishing to send their contributions through ICCC are welcome to do so.

My Donation to Cyclone Relief Fund

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Tax deductible contributions to be sent to 15 Cramer Dr., Ottawa, Ontario, or % The Canadian India Times.



After his providential escape in a crash near Jorhat in upper Assam, the Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, was brought to New Delhi by a relief plane of the Indian Air Force. He was received at Palam airport by the President, Sanjiva Reddy (right), Vice President, B.D. Jatti, Central Ministers and many others.

Multiculture to stay

TORONTO (NCP) Far from being a token policy of a token program, Multiculturalism is here to stay as "an absolutely fundamental policy to hold this country together," says Hon. Norman Cafik, the newly appointed Minister responsible for Multiculturalism.

In a speech delivered recently on the occasion of the Third Annual Fund Raising Dinner of the York East Federal Liberal Association, Toronto, the Hon. Norman Cafik discussed the current topics of economics, unemployment and Canadian unity, and presented his concept of the aims and functions of the Department of Multiculturalism.

Hon. Norman Cafik, who was never known on Parliament Hill

for his timidity, emerges in his new role as a compassionate and concerned Canadian first, and as a Cabinet Minister second, which is exactly what the Ethnic Community expects of him.

In his gutsy speech, interrupted often by applause, Mr. Cafik quoted the Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau as saying that he appointed Mr. Cafik to the Cabinet... "because you have always had the courage to say what you think, and you haven't hesitated to stand up against me, the Cabinet or anybody else that you felt you ought to stand up against."

One of his jobs - as the Minister sees it - is for him to make sure that all people of Canada have equal opportunities in appointments to Federal Government Boards, Judicial Institutions, etc.,

Seminar on overseas Indians

By George Mathew

New Delhi: A three-day seminar on "Overseas Indians" was held here under the joint auspices of the Council of Cultural Studies and the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund.

The participants in the seminar included 20 from India and five from abroad who have personal knowledge of the subject. The deliberations included an in-depth discussion on the factors that led to Indians leaving the country and their status in the countries of their adoption.

During the seminar, the External Affairs Minister, A.B. Vajpayee, said that Indians who have acquired citizenship of other countries must completely identify themselves with the countries of their adoption and contribute in the development and progress of those nations. "There cannot be double loyalties or standards," he added.

He advised them to give up their dual loyalties and become part of the mainstream of those nations.

Mr. Vajpayee said Indians who were living abroad and holding Indian passports must make up their mind whether they wanted to settle in the countries in which they were living or wanted to return to India.

At present these Indians were in a dilemma in the face of all types of difficulties. They do not want to come to India because of the job opportunities and the standard of living they could maintain in those countries, and at the same time they wanted to retain their Indian passports. Making that this might come handy some day. "They have to make up their minds," he added.

He said Indians holding Indian passports did contribute to the development of some of the countries.

Mr. Vajpayee referred to yet another category of Indians abroad and termed them as "stateless people" of Indian origin who had neither been owned by this country nor by the countries where they lived.

Although they were stateless, they were the sons and daughters of this great nation. But he did not know what the government could do for them. He also referred to the problems they were facing in those countries.

Reiterating the government's policy of non-interference in the affairs of those who had acquired foreign citizenships, the external affairs minister said the government was concerned whenever British passport-holders of Indian origin were put to hardship.

The Minister recognized the fact that Indians living abroad continued to have cultural and religious links with India. Those who wanted to come to India in connection with cultural or religious festivals must be encouraged. He referred to Buddhists from Japan and Indonesia in this context.

During his visit to East African countries in 1965, he said, he found that Indians there had set up small shops and lived in isolation. He wondered why they were not interested in setting up industries in collaboration with the local people.

Mr. Vajpayee wanted a comprehensive history to be written about the indentured Indian labour — how they went abroad, what hardships they faced and other aspects.

He stressed the need to further strengthen the cultural links with overseas Indians and added that no power on earth could snap the cultural and religious links with his country. Much remained to be done in this area, he added.

Explaining the objectives of the seminar Mr. L.J. Bahadur Singh, who has spent about 35 years in diplomatic services, said that about seven million people of Indian "sub-continental origin" lived abroad. Of this, about 4.5 million are nationals of the countries in which they lived and about three million are in South and South-East Asia followed by 1.5 million in the African continent.

Shah Commission and Indira

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Like all her decisions while in power or otherwise, Mrs. Gandhi's decision not to appear before the Shah Commission on November 21 was dramatic.

Until Mr. Justice Shah arrived at the Commission and asked her counsel whether Mrs. Gandhi is appearing, her move was unpredictable. There was wild speculation whether or not she would subject herself to questioning by the Commission and newspapers gave conflicting reports. Even sources close to Mrs. Gandhi's household were not sure of her mind although it was known that she was making legal consultations even with some of her former colleagues until late the previous night.

Barricades were set up at the Patiala House where the Commission is sitting. Elaborate security arrangements were made and a large contingent of police force, including mounted police were posted in and around the premises. Prohibitory orders under section 144 Cr. P.C. was clamped in the area prohibiting the assembly of more than four persons. The entry into the Commission was regulated by passes and car labels and all public transport around the area were regulated. Obviously the police expected a large crowd in from the of the Patiala house to witness Mrs. Gandhi's arrival.

In her statement presented before the Commission through her counsel, Mrs. Gandhi questioned the procedure adopted by the Commission in general and concluded that "no useful purpose will be served by my participation in the proceeding" and added that if the Commission decided "to hold an inquiry in accordance with law and in the course thereof, summons me as a witness, I shall abide by its directive."

In the notice issued to Mrs. Gandhi by the Commission asking her to give information on certain matters pertained to (i) non-confirmation of Justice R.N. Aggarwal, (ii) non-appointment of Mr. Lalit as Additional Judge, (iii) appointments of Mr. Puri and Mr. Tuli as Governor of the Reserve Bank and Chairman of the Punjab National Bank respectively, and (iv) also the action taken against certain officials of the Ministries of Industries and Commerce.

In her statement Mrs. Gandhi said that the entire thrust of the reporting of the procedure of the Commission by the newspapers, radio and television "has exposed me as the former Prime Minister, directly or indirectly, to a continuing process of political denigration and character assassination."

She said the trend of various statements of witnesses who have appeared before the commission would have clearly affirmed that her reputation was likely to be prejudicially affected in the proceedings before the Commission. "In fact, it has already been irreparably damaged. Reputation is a part of my personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution and I cannot be deprived of the same, nor can I be exposed to any process of defamation except in accordance with the procedure established by law," she said.

Quoting from the Commissions of Inquiry Act, she claimed that "if the reputation of a person is likely to be prejudicially affected by the inquiry, he must be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard."

She said that the proceedings of the Commission had disregarded the procedure contemplated by the Constitution and prescribed by the Act and Rules. "Every person who has appeared before

the Commission has been free to make reckless statements with impunity without fear of cross-examination by the concerned parties. There has been grilling and long-drawn cross-examination by the Commission itself. Can there be any semblance of a judicial atmosphere when the proceedings were continuously punctuated with cheers and jeers, sarcastic remarks and thinly veiled insults to witnesses?"

Thus Mrs. Gandhi contended that the proceedings were "in disregard of the procedure contemplated by the Constitution and prescribed by law and in violation of the principles of natural justice" which has caused irretrievable damage to her.

Referring to the clarification by the Commission in the course of the inquiry that the inquiry was being conducted in two parts, firstly to determine whether any excesses had been committed and secondly, to determine involvement of any person when the proceedings would be conducted in accordance with the act and the rules, she said that the procedure adopted was worse than the disease. "It is tantamount to saying 'I shall first hold a trial to determine whether a murder has been committed or not even though you may be damned in the process; I shall then hold a second trial to determine your role in the murder and as the first trial has necessarily involved in inquiry into your connection with the murder, you may be damned twice over'."

Therefore, she argued, that the second inquiry would be of little avail to her when her reputation had already been irretrievably damaged. Such double inquiry was not warranted either by the Rules or by the terms of reference which envisages single inquiry. The deposition before the Commission by her former cabinet colleagues raised vital Constitutional issues regarding the status of the Prime Minister and the functioning of the Cabinet. She quoted extensively from the British jurisprudence to substantiate her arguments.

She said her decision not to confirm Justice R.N. Aggarwal and Justice Lalit were based on "an assessment of the facts placed before me" and that she had no personal acquaintance with any of them.

Likewise, she approved the appointment of Mr. Puri as the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India and that of Mr. Tuli as the Chairman of the Punjab National Bank because "I considered them, on the basis of available information, as the most suitable persons to head the premier financial institutions in the grim economic conditions which faced the country."

The cases of four officers referred to was based on many complaints she received in writing or orally as the Prime Minister alleging corrupt practices which were forwarded to the concerned authorities or departments and occasionally to her staff for appropriate action.

She denied having any knowledge about the arrest of some textile inspectors under MISA and added that she "had nothing to do with the matter."

She said that she had no intention to blame her colleagues for what has been done or what has been stated by them, and added: "I assume full Constitutional and political responsibility for actions of the Government which I had the privilege to lead."

Mrs. Gandhi pointed out that the terms of reference of the Commission were one-sided and politically motivated. While they empower the Commission to enquire into the excesses committed during the emergency, they

are silent about the circumstances which led to its declaration. In a country which was vast and beset with deep-rooted and wide-ranging problems, urgent measures had to be taken. Some excesses in their implementation could not always be avoided. "I have publicly expressed regret for any unjust hardship caused to any individual."

Criticising the present government about which she referred to as "the founders of the inquiry," she said: "There is hardly any vestige of political morality which has not been torn into shreds in the last 8 months. The double standards of the Janata Party Government are obvious by the imposition of a MISA type law in Madhya Pradesh against which routine protests have been made by some members of the Janata Party. The criminal law of the land is being abused and turned into a weapon to enmesh on false criminal charges not only Congress leaders but those who may have had any connection with our organisation. The police force of the country is being shamelessly misused to build up false evidence against the accused with the sole object of denigrating their public image and destroying the Indian National Congress as the principal opposition party," she charged.

Explaining the circumstances which led to the declaration of emergency, and detailing her charges on the present government quoting from the statements of the Prime Minister and Home Minister, Mrs. Gandhi expressed the hope that the Commission "will also investigate these developments and decide how far they have any relevance to the declaration of emergency in June, 1975 or to the events which took place in the subsequent period. This, in fact is a statutory obligation of this Commission under its terms of reference," she pointed out.

After Mrs. Gandhi's statement was read out by a Commission official, Mr. Justice Shah observed that unlike other commissions appointed under the same Act since its inception in 1952, the terms of reference of his Commission did not mention any specific names and therefore, he was within the terms of the Act to devise the set procedure first to ascertain prime facie case by seeking voluntary disclosures by the witnesses and then summon the required witnesses to determine their involvement.

About the "jeers and cheers" from the audience, he said that he frowned upon all such gestures and when such things happened "spontaneously" it could not be censured as having his approval and the proceedings of the Commission did not go by newspaper reports. His effort was to conduct the proceedings "in an atmosphere of complete detachment."

Justice Shah said that he was only concerned with the declaration of emergency if it amounted to an excess or not and many matters referred to in Mrs. Gandhi's statement were not relevant to the Commission.

He assured that every witness would be given adequate opportunity to explain before the Commission. He had no intention to bring anyone to disrepute.

J.A. Pai, former Industries Minister in Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet volunteered to make a statement in which he said that his officers were harassed at the behest of the Prime Minister and the CBI which inquired into the alleged corruption could not bring out a case against them.

Referring to the charge of Mrs. Gandhi that Mr. Pai himself was corrupt, he asked: "Then why did she retain me in the Cabinet." He also offered to be cross-examined by Mrs. Gandhi.

Noisy scene in

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The winter session of the Parliament began November 14. In both Houses the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha, brief references were made about the accident to a plane carrying the Prime Minister at Jorhat and placed on record their sense of relief at the providential escape of the Prime Minister and his party and at the same time appreciated the sense of duty and patriotism of the five crew members of the Indian Air Force who lost their lives in the accident.

The members observed minute's silence as a mark of respect.

The Lok Sabha witnessed no scenes and a clash between government and the Congress Opposition during a brief discussion on the admissibility of adjournment motion relating the alleged attack by RSS men a guide of the Gandhi Smriti New Delhi for quoting from Morarji Desai's autobiography that the RSS was responsible for the murder of Mahatma Gandhi.

Intervening in the discussion Prime Minister, Morarji Desai clarified that the RSS was involved in the murder of Gandhi and that Nathuram Godse, the assassin of Gandhi, had left the RSS much before the murder.

The Opposition leader, Y. Chavan said he had read the Prime Minister's book in which he had said that Godse was connected with the RSS. When explanation Mr. Desai later gave.

Samachar

In the Rajya Sabha the Minister for Information and Broadcasting L.K. Advani, announced government's decision to restore the status quo ante of the news agencies as it existed prior to their "voluntary merger" in Samachar.

The news agencies are: Press Trust of India (PTI), United News of India (UNI), Hindustan Samachar (Hindi) and Samachar Bharati (Hindi).

Mr. Advani said the government had considered question of the future set-up news agencies in all its aspects. By doing so, they had taken account the recommendations made by the expert committee news agencies as also the public reaction to its recommendations.

He also referred to the fact that the former government had only actively assisted the formation of Samachar but had not guided the managing committee of Samachar in their decisions.

"Samachar was thus in a sense, a product and symbol of the emergency and indeed, aberration arising out of emergency."

The government had, therefore, come to the conclusion that at the moment the government's role in the matter should be limited simply to the settling right of aberration. News agencies for to merge under pressure against their will during emergency should be allowed function independently as they were earlier. It would then open to them if they desired to operate or come together in order to ensure that they were able to play more effectively the pivotal role expected of them.

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Noisy scenes in Lok Sabha

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The Opposition leader, V.B. Chavan, said he had read the Prime Minister's book in which he had said that Godse was connected with the RSS. What explanation Mr. Desai later gave

was another matter.

While the Speaker, K.S. Hegde, reserved his ruling on the admissibility of the motion, V.P. Solhe (Cong) insisted that his motion was in order and hence the Speaker reconsider his decision.

Jyotirmoy Basu (CPI-M) said that the matter was not of recent occurrence and hence it could not be moved as an adjournment motion.

K.L. Gupta (Janata) said that the matter was under investigation and hence should not be taken up by the House.

G.V. Mavalankar (Ind) said that the government was not in any way connected with the incident and hence it should not be allowed. The adjournment motion was in effect a censure motion against the government and hence the matter could be brought to the notice of the House by other methods.

The speaker said that he withheld the consent because the adjournment motion was a censure motion and in this case the government had nothing to do with it.

The Prime Minister agreed with the contention of the Speaker.

Mr. Chavan said that the Gandhi Smriti was under the control of the Central government and hence the government held a responsibility.

The Speaker then deferred his ruling.

Samachar to be split up

In the Rajya Sabha the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, L.K. Advani, announced the government's decision to restore the status quo ante of the four news agencies as it existed prior to their "voluntary merger" into Samachar.

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in the press set-up.

Mr. Advani hoped that this decision would further strengthen the independence of the Fourth Estate.

A similar statement was made by Mr. Advani in the Lok Sabha also.

Following demand from the members, the Speaker agreed to allow a special debate in the matter.

Indo-Ugandan cooperation

New Delhi: (Samachar): The Industries Minister of Uganda Mr. Siboni, who visited India recently called on the Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, and handed over to him a letter from President Idi Amin.

According to official sources, the letter referred to the cooperation between India and Uganda in the economic sphere and conveyed Uganda's appreciation for the assistance India has extended to that country through its technical experts and know-how in various fields.

President Idi Amin, in his letter, expressed the hope that this cooperation would continue to expand in the future. Idi Amin also mentioned in his letter the memorandum of understanding that was signed between the two countries last year regarding the development of small and medium scale industries in Uganda with Indian cooperation and said that he is hopeful that this cooperation would grow in the future.

Privilege move against Indira

The third day of the current session of the Lok Sabha was a day of heated exchanges, shouts and counter shouts and many points of order in the Lok Sabha when two Janata members wanted to move their motions of breach of privilege and contempt of the House against the former prime minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Madhu Limaye, General Secretary of the Janata Party, in his motion charged Mrs. Gandhi with deliberately obstructing government officials in their legitimate duty of collecting information for a parliamentary question on the Maruti Company with which her son Sanjay Gandhi was associated.

He said in 1974, he had put a question in the House whether Maruti Ltd. had circumvented the condition that it should not use any imported machinery. The question was placed in the House in a distorted form and the answer was evasive.

When he insisted for a proper answer, the then Minister for Industries, T.A. Pai, ordered an inquiry. Mrs. Gandhi then took "unusual steps" to protect her son. She ordered raids and searches on the houses of the officials engaged in the inquiry. Thus the former Prime Minister was guilty of gross contempt of the House.

K.L. Gupta (Janata) in his privilege motion said that the Additional Private Secretary of Mrs. Gandhi, R.K. Davan and the Director of CBI, D. Sen, and Mrs. Gandhi herself were responsible for "obstructing, harassing and instituting false cases against officers who wanted to give the correct answer before this House." He charged Mrs. Gandhi with trying to hide facts from Parliament and the nation.

All the Janata, CPI-M and some Independent members stood up in favour of the motion. The Speaker allowed the motions to be moved.

After discussion the Lok Sabha also took into consideration certain amendments moved by members on the following day. The House finally decided to refer the question of breach of privileges and contempt of the House of Mrs. Indira Gandhi to the Committee of Privileges with the instruction to report back within six months.

The motion moved by K.L. Gupta will also go to the Privilege Committee.

Kenya thanks

New Delhi, Dec. 1 (Samachar): Kenya has thanked India for its contribution to the development of small scale industries in that country.

The tribute was paid by Kenya's Attorney General and acting Minister for Commerce and Industry, Charles Njonjo, at a function held in Nairobi over the week-end to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Kenya Industrial estates.

The Minister said that India's technological developments and achievements were relevant to the Kenyan needs.

The Kenyan press highlighted the role of India in helping Kenya in small industries. The daily Nation observed that the industrial estates programme in Kenya assumed a practical shape with the assistance of India.

Cyclone hits hard

Vijayawada, Nov. 24. India: Reports from the scene of India's weekend cyclone describe the area as a hell on earth, with thousands of rotting bodies in ruined villages and thousands of survivors perched on the roofs of houses that withstood the storm's fury.

A government official told of seeing survivors "hungry, naked and exposed to deadly diseases like cholera." A journalist said debris, including human bodies, was piled three feet deep along some village roads.

Estimates of the number of deaths range from 8,000 to 10,000, but thousands of people are still believed to be buried beneath collapsed houses or missing in floodwaters. The exact casualty toll will not be known until rescue teams have reached all of the stricken areas in the southeastern state of Andhra Pradesh.

Journalists who have reached the area used the term hell on earth to describe the devastation. They said the stench of decaying corpses was everywhere and most people appeared so badly shocked they did not even attempt to bury the bodies.

The worst-affected area in the state is the small district of Divi Taluk, where at least 20 villages have been washed away. Officials believe that more than 5,000 people may have died there.

In Guntur district, southwest of here, about 1,500 people have died. Authorities have sent planes to drop food and medical supplies to most of the eastern part of the state, still inaccessible by road or rail.

There has been strong criticism of relief operations.

Former Uttar Pradesh State governor, M. Chenna Reddy, visited the stricken area Tuesday and said relief measures so far

were either absent or inadequate. Thousands of people who survived the cyclone were "hungry, naked and exposed to deadly diseases like cholera," he said.

In this prosperous town 50 miles from the coast, the impact of the cyclone was so powerful that many houses crumbled and collapsed and at least 40 people died.

Electric power poles were uprooted and blocked roads. For two days the city was without electricity and drinking water. Business came to a standstill and newspapers suspended publication.

Between the state capital of Hyderabad and Vijayawada, a distance of 180 miles, thousands of telephone and electricity poles, twisted and uprooted by the powerful winds, are strewn along the road.

Vast stretches of rice fields destroyed by the torrential rain are now covered by a sheet of water. Aged residents of the city say they have never seen such devastation.

The Indian Samachar news agency, reporting from Vijayawada, reported that cholera had broken out in three villages and claimed several lives so far. The lack of sanitation and filtered water was causing great anxiety.

Huge areas of rice fields were submerged in sea water and farmers feared they would not be able to raise crops for several seasons because of salinity and silt. In the Divi district, more than 200 square miles were under sea water.

About 40 villages were still marooned. Fishing boats were carried up to four miles inland by the tidal rush.

The Samachar correspondent said debris, including human bodies, was piled three feet along village roads.

Minister Kundu's foreign tour

New Delhi: (Samachar): Samarendra Kundu, Minister of State for External Affairs, has returned here after his visit to the United Nations with the impression that India's image was bright particularly since the coming into power of the Janata government.

There has not been a single hostile reference to India in any of the committees of the general assembly. India's voice is heard with much respect and India's initiative have been welcomed, he said.

After attending the United Nations, Mr. Kundu visited Washington, Trinidad and Tobago in Caribbean and Guyana and as a result of his visits he was convinced that Latin America and the Caribbean offered a promising field for the development of economic cooperation.

Mr. Kundu addressed the first committee of the General Assembly which deals with political and security matters on the question of disarmament. He said the statement was very well received for its forthright enunciation of Janata governments' clear and unequivocal stand on the urgent need to promote, in the first place, nuclear disarmament.

He told a press conference

Wednesday that it is essential that India should build up the requisite infrastructure for the development of its relations with this important region. He said the question of intensifying economic, scientific and technical cooperation with Guyana by setting up a joint commission was under the consideration of the two governments.

Guyana has already purchased two hundred Indian buses and they are satisfied with the quality and performance of these vehicles. Guyana itself has admitted that the cost of these vehicles was about half of the cost of vehicles imported from United Kingdom.

Trinidad and Tobago is a fairly prosperous oil exporting country whose economy is developing rapidly. It offers good market for Indian exports of engineering goods, textiles and a variety of other consumer items. The principal obstacle in the way of the expansion of India's economic cooperation, Mr. Kundu said, had been the lack of direct shipping between India and Trinidad.

Mr. Kundu said that he proposed to recommend to the ministry of shipping and transport that some of Indian ships going to the western hemisphere should touch at port of Spain.

THE CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

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CYCLONE RELIEF

The recent cyclone in India has taken a very heavy toll of lives and up to 2 million people are reported homeless. Loss of crops is reported to be extensive. Several hundred refugee camps are set up and efforts are being made to prevent the outbreak of cholera.

While we of Indian origin are enjoying the comforts and luxuries of an industrial society here, the people of the land whose taxes often supported our early education and even more important whose warmth of love and affection for us have been generous, are suffering under these trying conditions. As human beings we have a duty and responsibility to share some of their burdens imposed so suddenly on them by nature. The sympathy for the cyclone victims should not only be expressed in words, but also in terms of dollars. The Indo-Canadian Community in Canada should participate in the relief operations going on in India. Several organizations such as Red Cross and CARE have come up with programs to provide relief. Sometimes some of these organizations (e.g. Oxfam) is heavy in administrative expenses. One needs to find out also whether the money really reaches the deserving ones in India.

With the active and wholehearted cooperation of all Indian organizations in Ottawa an Indian Cyclone Relief Fund has been set up in Ottawa to collect money to be sent to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund in New Delhi. Those interested in making tax deductible donations are urged to act immediately by sending their cheques/money orders to the Indo-Canadian Community Centre, 15 Cramer Dr., Ottawa.

Also the questions raised by many people whether the money will really reach the needy or not requires the examination of the feasibility of setting up people-to-people organization - an organization in Canada that will collect funds for such and other assistance and will work through another organization in India.



A volunteer of Indian Red Cross Society placing a flag on the President, Sanjiva Reddy on the occasion of Red Cross Day.

Letters

Racism spreading like cancer

(Letters from the Toronto Star)

Racism is a critical social disease and it is spreading like a cancer because it is not being attended to.

Some attempts have been made by many to justify the ongoing racial attacks and discrimination against South Asians by saying that it always happened in Canada and against all new immigrant groups.

It is true that the Irish, the Italians, the Jews, and the East Europeans suffered from prejudice, discrimination and hostility. However, these problems disappeared once they were assimilated in the mainstream of the white Canadian society. At least their children received 100 per cent Canadian status.

The story of the East Indians is very different. Although they settled in British Columbia in 1905 and had their children and grandchildren raised in Canada, they have not received equal treatment. They are still being discriminated against because of their skin color.

Racism based on skin color is the most dangerous and most explosive element in any society

or country.

It needs immediate surgery and complete cure.

Sande Basu
West Hill

Racism against the people of the Indian subcontinent is not a recent phenomenon. It has happened in Britain and in Canada (British Columbia) for a long time.

Very little has been done so far. Now it has spread so rapidly in Toronto.

Recognizing the cosmopolitan nature of Toronto population, I urge that all sections of society should respond immediately to this problem and find solutions.

The Star's call for more police protection for the South Asians and harsher penalties for racially motivated crimes received some cold response from the attorney-general's office and the Toronto police.

It is unfortunate that such powerful authorities are still trying to sidetrack racial issues.

Ranjit Ghosh
Toronto

By publishing the editorial "It's time to face up to racism in our city" The Star has established itself as a leader for the cause and earned the gratitude of thousands of South Asians.

Hopefully other media and establishments will follow the Star's excellent track record, and do their part in reviving hope and sanity for peaceful co-existence in Toronto for people of diverse origins, irrespective of color, creed or religion.

Prabhat R. Raha
Mississauga

CARE CARES

Ottawa November 22 — In response to an urgent appeal from the CARE/India Director for aid to survivors of the disastrous twin cyclones that struck Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu leaving thousands dead or homeless, CARE immediately began sending food, blankets, clothing and tarpaulins to the hardest hit areas, according to Thomas Kines, National Director of CARE Canada.

"CARE was able to provide \$65,000 for immediate aid

"We also supplied bakeries in Hyderabad with enough flour to produce 14,000 lbs. of bread a day. 50,000 rations of bread are being air-dropped tomorrow and facilities in Hyderabad are able to produce 40,000 lbs. of ready-to-eat food a day, all of which can be sped to the victims."

"At this point we do not know the full extent of the destruction or loss of life," Kines said, "but CARE is prepared to render all possible assistance."

Contributions may be sent to CARE INDIA CYCLONE FUND, 1312 Bank Street, Ottawa K1S 5H7.

Foreign medical graduates

Recently, the Education Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) along with National Board of Medical Examiners (NBME) conducted the first Visa Qualifying Examination (VQE) on Sept 7-8, 1977. The performance is linked to the performance of American medical students on the same questions. The standards for passing Day 1 and Day 2 of VQE are identical to those that would be required of American medical students if they were to take the same examination. I assume that VQE was compared with NBME Examinations Part I and Part II for standards for passing performances.

It is interesting to note some of the statistics published about the NBME. Performance of candidates for 1974 NBME:

NBME
Total U.S. Medical students
Candidates for NBME
Candidates passed
Candidates passed as a percentage to the total U.S. Medical students

Part I	Part II
13,677**	11,900**
8,544	9,455
7,503	9,076
55%	76%

*Latest information available about NBME

**Total number of first year medical students enrolled in U.S. Medical schools during 1972 and 1970.

Even though a high percentage of pass was obtained in Part I, it is quite evident that 45% of all the U.S. medical students either failed or failed to appear for



Did you know that a small beer contains as much alcohol as a strong drink and that six ounces or more of alcohol per day can lead to alcoholism and cause cirrhosis of the liver.

NBME. I can understand if VQE passing standards are made identical to US medical students' performances. But I cannot understand the reason why NBME wants to make the 45% US medical students feel inferior to the successful candidates of VQE, a politically motivated examination rather than a good measurement of medical qualifications.

A Foreign Medical Graduate

FACING RACISM Slurs, stereotypes and prejudices

Most of us have some unconscious prejudices which are the result of our education and experiences. For example, we dislike certain foods even though we have never tasted them. More seriously we may dislike certain people or groups of people even though we don't know them. In that case we are reacting to a preconceived notion, a pre-formed judgement, or prejudice.

When we refer to others as "Wops", "Limeys", "Nigger" etc., these stereotyped labels are usually associated in our minds with some fixed image, most often negative. Sometimes we use them out of habit with people we call our friends, and think it is harmless or even funny. At other times, we may use a slur like "Paki" in an attempt to put someone down. However we use them, they signify that we are aware of another's difference and that this difference is unacceptable to us.

Differences can make us feel uncomfortable, and at a deeper level, question our own worth. Labels are one way to respond to this discomfort. We attempt to regain our balance by putting the other person down.

We have all been labelled at one time or another. Recalling that experience should help us to realize what it feels like to be on the receiving end of a slur.

By Doris Stern and Helen Mackenzie
of Hamilton

Drawings by Lynn Johnston



Shah Commi The

By George Mathew

New Delhi: In the hearing of the Shah Commission on November 14, the Commission heard the harrowing tales of princesses who were during the emergency cries of "shame, shame" to the audience.

As the former Rajmata of Mrs. Gayatri Devi and the Rajmata of Gwalior, Mrs. Raje Scindia, arrived at the of the commission they "cheers" for them from the young and old, and graph-hunters. In contrast were "jeers" for the Minister for Revenue and Mining, Pranab Mukherjee, ordered their arrest.

The Commission is into the misuse of power, independence, subversion, full processes, misuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed during the emergency.

Mrs. Gayatri Devi, a Opposition member of ment, was detained under Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Hoarding Act (COFEPOSA) on 1975 and Mrs. Scindia former M.P., who was under Maintenance of Security Act (MISA) on 1975 after remaining ground, gave a harrowing of the conditions inside T in Delhi where they were detained for several without trial.

Along with them Bhawani Singh (Retd.), Mrs. Gayatri Devi, were detained.

Mrs. Gayatri Devi before the Commission packed audience that there no reasons for detainment under COFEPOSA, apparently done to damage reputation of her family, the two famous erstwhile families of the country.

Mrs. Scindia said conducted on her house of Road in Delhi was so which "no civilised" would do. "We had crime," she said.

Clad in a sky-blue chiffon Mrs. Gayatri Devi deposited she was woken up at 4 a.m. day of arrest by policeman warrant of arrest was served her while she was in attend the Lok Sabha session.

During her detention lasted for 5½ months, made several representations to the Prime Minister and ministers, but they were acknowledged.

In the Tihar jail where detained the conditions appalling. There was lack of sanitation. There running water and there used to ease them the open drainage which front of her cell. There fans and mosquitoes "savour us."

Her inmates in the murderers and those for theft. There were even babes in arms. There were pregnant women very advanced stage.

To the horror of the she said, there had childbirth in the jail's hospital. Another woman convicted delivered while being in hospital in a taxi.

School boards see need to fight racism

By Dorothy Lipovsky

Toronto, Nov. 29. Most chairmen of Metro's school boards agreed yesterday that educational programs to combat racism must be provided for students and teachers.

Reacting to recommendations contained in Walter Pitman's report on racism, they were divided on his assertion that a general unwillingness exists in public and secondary schools to admit that racism is a problem.

"I strongly disagree with that," Douglas Barr, chairman of the Toronto Board of Education, said. "We've been dealing with it for a long time. You can't say that about our (the Toronto) system. We're a step ahead of most school boards in Canada in dealing with this."

He said that Toronto educators recognize that racism exists and that it is now a matter of "gassing it in a preventive way before it gets out of hand."

M. Patricia Collie, chairman of Scarborough's board of education, said she is "unaware of anyone in the Scarborough system, at the staff level, saying that we have racism in our schools," although she said she has heard "students making some comments about it."

Mrs. Collie admitted that "a lot of people know it (racism) is there but are afraid to deal with it because they aren't quite sure how."

Referring to Mr. Pitman's recommendations that school boards develop multicultural and

community education programs, Mrs. Collie said that the proposals "sound valid and I would support it."

Mr. Barr pointed out that Toronto has set up a race relations committee to get input from the community on the problem. He said that as early as the 1979-80 school year, courses on racism could be taught as part of social science studies in elementary and secondary schools.

Daniel Leckie, chairman of the Toronto board's race relations and multicultural committee, supports the recommendation of a program of community education, emphasizing racial harmony, for parents and children. But he pointed out that the board "does not have the money for this venture."

Dr. John McCarthy, chairman of the East York Board of Education, voiced a similar concern. He said he agreed that in-service programs are required for teaching staff to cope with racism when it arises, but stressed that the board cannot expect taxpayers to pick up the tab.

"Somebody has to come up with the money," he said.

He noted that the East York board has not been made aware of any racial incidents in its schools, "apart from two or three minor things, such as selection of supplementary reading text books."

A spokesman for the education ministry said it will offer teachers two courses on racism next summer. One of the courses will be available in Metro.

(The Globe & Mail)

inhumanity to man seems to know no limits. And officials are worse.

He said it was shocking that things like this could have happened in the country and that officials callously refused to give the harassed families any information about the whereabouts of their husbands.

Justice Shaw told the wives: "If my sympathies could help you, they are there."

Mrs. Rangarajan, wife of another official detained, said that respectable women in this country should never again undergo this experience. The police came in the middle of the night and took her husband away without giving any reasons. In the court, which she visited for the first time in her life, she saw her husband in handcuffs and she fainted.

Mrs. Ghose, another wife who suffered, said "I shudder even to think of the period when my husband was in detention." Neighbours ostracised her completely thinking that he must have committed some grave crime. Her minor children were unable to comprehend what was happening.

Almost all officers detained said they asked for transfer from Delhi after they were reinstated since they wanted to get rid of the social stigma attached to their families because of their arrests.

MOVING?
If you are moving
send us promptly
your new address.

Shah Commission

The Tale of two princesses

By George Mathew

New Delhi. In the resumed hearing of the Shah Commission on November 14, the Commission heard the harrowing tales of two princesses who were arrested during the emergency amidst cries of "shame, shame" from the audience.

As the former Rajmata of Jaipur, Mrs. Gayatri Devi and the former Rajmata of Gwalior, Mrs. Vijaya Raje Scindia, arrived at the venue of the commission there were "cheers" for them from admirers, young and old, and autograph-hunters. In contrast there were "jeers" for the former Minister for Revenue and Banking, Pranab Mukherjee, who ordered their arrest.

The Commission is inquiring into the misuse of power since independence, subversion of lawful processes, misuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed during the emergency.

Mrs. Gayatri Devi, a former Opposition member of Parliament, was detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act (COFEPSA) on July 3, 1975 and Mrs. Scindia also a former M.P. who was detained under Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) on July 6, 1975 after remaining underground, gave a harrowing account of the conditions inside Tihar Jail in Delhi where they were both detained for several months without trial.

Along with them Lt. Col. Bhawan Singh (Retd.), son of Mrs. Gayatri Devi, was also detained.

Mrs. Gayatri Devi deposed before the Commission and to a packed audience that there were no reasons for detaining her under COFEPSA. It was apparently done to damage the reputation of her family, one of the two famous erstwhile princely families of the country.

Mrs. Scindia said the raid conducted on her house on Rajpur Road in Delhi was something which "no civilised country" would do. "We had done no crime," she said.

Clad in a sky-blue chiffon sari, Mrs. Gayatri Devi deposed that she was woken up at 4 a.m. on the day of arrest by policemen and a warrant of arrest was served on her while she was in Delhi to attend the Lok Sabha session.

During her detention, which lasted for 5½ months, she had made several representations to the Prime Minister and other ministers, but they were not even acknowledged.

In the Tihar jail where she was detained the conditions were appalling. There was complete lack of sanitation. There was no running water and the people there used to ease themselves in the open drainage which ran in front of her cell. There were no fans and mosquitoes "seemed to favour us."

Her inmates in the jail were murderers and those convicted for theft. There were children and even babies in arms in the jail. There were pregnant women in very advanced stage.

To the horror of the audience, she said, there had been a childbirth in the jail's lavatory. Another woman convict had delivered while being rushed to hospital in a taxi.

She said there were lunatics too. "We felt sorry for them. One woman was always stark naked and was covered only with flies. Another was in the habit of muttering all day long and threw bricks at everyone. Twice the bricks missed me," she added.

Replying to a question by Justice Shah, she said that she was treated as a "C" class prisoner in the beginning. The "C" class food was "simply inedible." The roti could not be eaten and the



Mrs. Vijaya Raje Scindia

prisoners often dried it and used it as fuel to cook whatever could be brought from outside. After a week she was told that she had been recommended "A" class treatment.

Due to failing health, she applied for a parole after the jail doctors had advised her hospitalisation. She was later lodged in the G.B. Pant hospital for a gall-bladder operation.

Asked by the Commission if she considered her arrest an act of political vendetta, Mrs. Gayatri Devi said she had "every reason" to believe that. Certainly, the charges levelled against her were deliberate. She was ill and inactive in the days preceding the proclamation of emergency.

"The arrest under COFEPSA was also meant to tarnish my character and spoil my family's reputation. I think they were nasty because despite their efforts to defeat me, I was able to win the Jaipur Parliamentary seat in 1971."

She said the conditions when she was on parole were "worst." She had wanted to see friends, but was not allowed. She was asked to report to the authorities every two months.

Appearing before the Commission, clad in a spotless white sari, Mrs. Vijaya Raje Scindia of Gwalior, said she was arrested and lodged at Pachmarhi in Madhya Pradesh and was later transferred to Tihar jail in Delhi. She was released on parole on health grounds after about six months in detention.

At Tihar jail she was housed in a cell meant for condemned prisoners. "Never in my life have I undergone such harrowing experience," she said.

In the jail she suffered from constant headache caused by the stink in and around her cell. "Later when she said that the stink was getting less, Mrs. Gayatri Devi who was also in the same jail said that it was only that

she was getting used to the stink. Her narration provoked laughter in the audience.

Mrs. Vijaya Raje complained of "untold hardships" to her family members during the numerous raids at her houses in Gwalior, Delhi and Pune. Often only young female members of the family were present in the house. The raiding parties did not wait for key to be located and instead broke open safes and almirahs.

International Youth Centre

The following day the Commission heard from the Trustees of the International Youth Centre as to how the Centre was requisitioned by the Delhi Administration ostensibly for "anti-national activities" and allotted to All India Congress Committee (AICC) for conducting a Seminar and for use by the Youth Congress under the leadership of Sanjay Gandhi.

The former Lt. Governor of Delhi, Kishan Chand, told the Commission that he had ordered the requisitioning of the Centre in April/May 1975 during the emergency on the instructions of the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The building remained in the custody of the AICC till March 1977.

The Centre was not even given the rent for its use as per the provisions of the law under which the requisition was ordered, the director of the centre told the commission. Kishan Chand was cornered by the Commission to admit that the reason given for the requisition were false and that later the building was handed



Mrs. Gayatri Devi

over to the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation and later to the AICC.

The Commission was also told how V.C. Shukla, who was at that time Minister for Defence Production in Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet, made attempts to change the trustees of the Centre with a view to install men of his choice so that the Centre could be used for the activities of the Youth Congress.

DTC Chairman

In yet another case the Commission was told how a comparatively junior IAS Officer, U.S. Srivastava, was appointed Chairman of the Delhi Transport Corporation after short-circuiting all established norms and procedures because he was "adjudged suitable for the post" by the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi. (During emergency Mr.

Srivastava was known as "Sanjay Gandhi's man").

During cross examination of witnesses it was also brought out how the Delhi Administration used to be run by Naveen Chawla, Private Secretary to the Lt. Governor (he was also allegedly close to Sanjay Gandhi) and that the real Governor was the Lieutenant of the Governor.

Officers Detained

Earlier, before the Commission adjourned on November 4, it heard the heart-rending story of ten junior officers of the Government and their wives. The officers were detained for nine months because they annoyed Sanjay Gandhi.

According to the case before the Commission, the officers checked and detained a consignment of garments being exported by the mother-in-law of Sanjay Gandhi, Mrs. Anteshwar Anand. Incidentally the name of the export firm was "Indira International."

The wives and relatives of the officers knocked at all doors of authority but to no avail. Finally, one of them met Sanjay Gandhi who remarked: "they need to be taught a lesson."

Mrs. Wafia, wife of a textile inspector, while deposing before the Commission her experience during the emergency after the arrest of her husband, broke down and wept on the witness stand. Choked with emotion she asked for a glass of water to drink and many among the audience and from the press gallery could not help wiping their tears and hiding their emotion.

Justice Shaw remarked: "Man's

cancer

By publishing the editorial it's time to face up to racism in every. The State has established itself as a leader for the cause and earned the gratitude of thousands of South Asians.

Hopefully other media and establishments will follow the paper's excellent example, and to their part in raising hope and unity for people of diverse origins, religions, and ethnicities, and for the good of the nation.

CARE CARE

Ottawa, November 22. A report to an Ottawa-based CARE Canada branch by the survivors of the 1975 cyclone in India, that the cyclone caused death and destruction, and that the survivors are in need of food, clothing, shelter and medical aid, has been received by CARE Canada.

"CARE was able to provide \$5,000 for immediate aid."

"We also supplied batteries in Hyderabad with enough flour to produce 14,000 lbs. of bread a day. 50,000 ration cards are being air-dropped tomorrow and illities in Hyderabad are able to produce 40,000 lbs. of ready-to-eat food a day, all of which can be fed to the victims."

"At this point we do not know the full extent of the destruction, loss of life," Kishan said, "but CARE is prepared to render all possible assistance." Contributions may be sent to CARE INDIA CYCLONE FUND, 17 Bank Street, Ottawa K1S 5T7.

RACISM and



emerald judgement for

us. "Limer's" "Nigger" usually associated in our most often negative with people we call our or even funny. At other "Nigger" in an attempt to put them, they should that we said that this difference in

uncomfortable, and at a with labels are only want to attempt to regain our on down.

time or another, recalling realize what it feels like to

Helen Mackinnon

Johnston

Asians live in constant fear

By Alden Baker

Toronto, Nov. 29: Members of brown- and black-skinned minority races living in Metro Toronto are in constant fear of racial violence, according to a Metro task force report on human relations.

The task force, composed of Walter Pisman, president of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, and 13 staff members, found that a broad spectrum of people with racist attitudes support ethnic jokes, harassment and name-calling and there may be more than a few who tolerate racial violence. There is evidence racial minorities and the Metro police dislike each other while the school system does not want to admit there is a race problem.

Findings from a survey sponsored by the office of the Secretary of State and disclosed by the task force indicate that 15 per cent of the Metro population has very racist views and 35 per cent are racist in attitude. The survey dealt with the attitude of the white majority toward the brown- and black-skinned visible minorities.

Brown-skinned people from African and Asian countries are the prime victims of racial violence, the report said. Physical assaults on black people from the Caribbean or the United States have spiked but the blacks say they experience violence in the form of job discrimination and police hazing. It was also found that although racial violence is continuing in Metro there is no indication that it is on the increase and that racist sentiment is no worse or even as bad as that found in U.S. or United Kingdom cities.

The task force, after a 145,000 10-month study, said it was unable to find evidence of organized harassment or violence by groups dedicated to keeping Toronto white. The study also cleared leaders of government and what it described as the corporate elite of any planned racism despite a suspicion among visible minorities.

A change of attitude is necessary, the report said. Action taken now could avoid the explosions which have damaged the quality of life in other cities. "One cannot hope to end tension entirely but every effort must be made to raise the level of racial tolerance," the report said.

A strategy against racism must reach people of all ages, because the degree of racial tolerance developed in Metro will determine the future quality of life and Metro residents and their property could be damaged if racism is allowed to flourish.

The task force has offered a total of 42 recommendations to promote racial understanding in the home, neighborhood and school yard. The recommendations focus on a three-way move to deal with racism: a neighborhood action program where teams of police officers would live in a neighborhood, build strong relationships with citizens and maintain communication with social agencies and the school system; a community education program launched through the school system and a program for public housing projects to promote multicultural understanding. The church and news media would be expected to participate in promotion of racial accord. Minority group representation on government agencies and in communication and retail advertising is also advocated. The federal survey, directed by

Dr. Francis Henry of York University, suggested that racist attitudes are more prevalent among older people, retired persons, women who remain at home and the more religious. Peoples whose backgrounds are southern and eastern European tend to be more racist than those who are Canadian-born, born in Great Britain or have come from the United States.

The task force found that incidents of racial violence have taken place in parks, recreation areas, public housing, schools, shopping plazas and the street but harassment of businessmen and repeated attacks, including fire-bombings, on homes, have been particularly vicious.

It was also found that a substantial number of Toronto's minority citizens are unwilling to use the subway system, and claim that they are threatened in their own neighborhoods.

The report outlined some recent history of immigration to Toronto. Since 1967 there has been a dramatic shift in the pattern of immigration to Canada in that more people started coming in from the Caribbean and Indian sub-continent rather than Europe. Between 1970 and 1976 an estimated 31 per cent or 360,000 of all Canadian immigrants came to Metro Toronto and in 1976 West Indians and Africans composed 59 per cent of that flow.

With what appeared unbecomingly haste to some Toronto residents, a large number of black-brown and yellow-skinned people appeared on the streets.

The task force listed three factors in racial violence and discrimination: Immigrants accused of taking jobs away from Canadians during a period of high unemployment (though the report suggests that the number of immigrants has no relationship to the level of unemployment and that immigrants take jobs unattractive to Canadians); tension over the issue of national identity; and urban growth.

The South Asian community in Metro is small and has not achieved the cohesion which other ethnic groups have, the report said. The South Asians feel unsafe and prone to attack at any time and complain that Metro police are less than diligent in their efforts to act on complaints.

Militant organizations are encouraging East Indians to join and take self-defence programs and use illegal arms, the task force said. Youths are being encouraged to participate in gang retaliation and East Indian women are afraid to go shopping alone. The task force concluded that it would be sad if unity among South Asians was achieved on the basis of militancy and counter-violence but said that this is a real prospect if justice, equal treatment and personal safety cannot be guaranteed.

The report speaks of a suspicion among visible minorities that racism is an inherent aspect of the Canadian scene and claims that immigration was entirely related to the need for cheap labor during an economic boom followed by the need for a scapegoat in times of recession.

Metro Toronto does not have an effective social service support system to serve the needs of immigrants and one estimate listed in the report is that 65 per cent of the immigrants receive no service at all beyond the welcome after disembarking at the airport.

For the minority that has recently migrated there must be a

network of centres offering information and counselling about labor regulations, job experience and housing, the report said.

It also highlighted Ontario Housing Corp. projects as trouble spots for racial violence. There is resentment over a point system which favors those in need of accommodation who are often black or brown over citizens who have been in Metro for some years but whose immediate need for accommodation is not as great.

Instead of high-rise apartments, which the task force said exacerbate racial problems, the alternative of rent subsidization or duplex accommodation is suggested.

The report said information should be posted in public buildings, listing steps which could be taken to intervene in a racial attack with minimum risk. The steps include shouting at the attacker to stop physical or verbal abuse, sending for help or enlisting support of bystanders against the attacker and reporting the incident to police.

Attacks would decrease if the assailants knew positive action would be taken on the side of the victim. [The Globe and Mail]

Heart transplant

Bombay, Nov. 27 (Samachar): No major breakthrough can be expected in the field of heart transplants surgery in the next five years, according to Dr. John S. Schroeder, Professor of Clinical Medicine, Stanford University Medical Centre U.S.A.

Surgeons the world over are still fighting with the problem of tissue rejection in transplant patients and the immune suppressive drugs used to combat this are still not fool proof, he told Samachar.

Racism report stresses transit safety

Toronto, Nov. 29: Key recommendations from the report of the Metro Toronto Task Force on Human Relations include:

-Metro Council should ask Secretary of State John Roberts to provide financing of a long-term study of the extent of racism, effects on its victims and methods used throughout the world to control racism.

-Metro Council should adopt a policy of making appointments to boards and commissions from visible minorities until representation from these minorities has some relationship to the Metro population mixture.

-That high priority be given in civic budget planning to personal security of passengers on public transit vehicles against racial attack.

-Metro Council should assist school boards in obtaining financing from the federal or provincial Government to develop special programs to combat racism among children and operate community multicultural programs for families.

World vegetarian congress

New Delhi, Nov. 30 (Samachar): Over 150 delegates from all over the world gathered Sunday at the 24th World Vegetarian Congress to spread the gospel of vegetarianism, natural living and consumption without killing.

In his message to the conference, the Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, said that while a person has a basic freedom to choose what he wishes to eat, his diet should not involve violence on any other organism.

It is not true that vegetarian diet is deficient in nutritive value. Even if the non-vegetarian diet claims to build up physical strength, that strength is of little avail if there is no strength of the spirit to support it. That support comes from vegetarianism, Mr. Desai said.

The Conference was inaugurated by Kedar Nath Salmi the Chief

Executive Councillor of Delhi.

Programs should be introduced to ease racial tension in Ontario Housing Corp. projects.

-Council should help finance community organizations aiding ethnic groups, particularly those serving visible minorities.

-Council should establish a media race relations committee to receive complaints and concerns of minority groups regarding their treatment in newspapers and broadcast media.

-Council should ask the Advertising Standards Council to increase minority group representation in commercial advertising in line with Metro population distribution. This includes removing a condition that models must be at least 5 feet 8 inches tall.

-Council, with the support of the news media, should initiate a media campaign to stress racial harmony.

-Council should launch an advertising campaign encouraging public involvement in aiding victims of racial attacks.

[Globe and Mail]

who emphasised that Vegetarianism was a part of the India psyche and a way of life. In his address to the congress, V. Dalmia, Chairman of the reception committee, said the nature had planned human beings as vegetarians. By the very process of evolution, man was not equipped physically to be a carnivore. He stressed vegetarianism ensured that good health and longevity these and the nutrition values of vegetarian food had been proved by scientific and authoritative literature.

Mr. Dalmia presented a central theme of a direct link between vegetarianism and spiritualism. The spiritual leaders had propounded overwhelmingly a commitment to vegetarianism. He said different forms of lives were complementary to one another. Disturbing this harmony would create an imbalance in the universe.

FILMS

SILA NERA
SILA MAN

The transliterated title, (which may be loosely translated as *Some Moments Some Men*) cannot do justice to this remarkable film with outstanding acting, based on an award-winning novel. One need not know Tamil to feel the intensity of its impact, for the story is unusually powerful. Written by D. Jayakanthan, it had won the Sahitya Akademi award some years ago. A mixture of reality and fantasy, orthodoxy and independence, prudence and poignancy, crude morality and open defiance, it deals with moral issues in some depth.

The central character is Ganga, a teenage girl who becomes the victim of the wild passions of a man who offers her a life in his car on a rainy day. She is raped in the rear seat, the rhythmic movement of which, as the camera captures it, gives the impression that she offered no great resistance. But later, in her anxiety to win the sympathy of her mother she narrates to her the episode. In this she had not reckoned with the puritanical nature of her society where a woman's immorality was considered worse than death. So instead of motherly commiseration, she is promptly turned out of her house. A rich uncle takes her under his roof and sees to her education. He also gets her a job as an executive in a commercial concern. And for the good turn he has done he tries to be fresh with her. She rebuffs him.

Years later Ganga reads the story of a girl, similar to her own. There, the girl's mother sympathizes with the fallen daughter, asks her to forget what had happened and to face the world bravely. Hearing this, Ganga's mother repents her own harshness towards her daughter. Peeved, the uncle taunts Ganga that she is fit only to be a mistress, not a wife. She then sets out to find the man who had seduced her, and to ask him to marry her.

This man is Prabhu, unhappily married to a millionaire. He feels sorry for his earlier rashness towards Ganga. She offers him her sympathy at his present plight. A new relationship develops between the two, of understanding friends. But Ganga's relations are quick to misunderstand. They want her to marry someone and she refuses. Prabhu too tries to persuade her on the wisdom of marriage but she remains adamant.

One day Ganga invites Prabhu to dinner. "If you are so keen to see me married, why don't you marry me?" she asks him. He excuses himself and leaves. She had laid a sumptuous table and was herself dressed to kill. He does not return despite her repeated phone calls. She was for him, preplexed at the ways of the world of men, consumed by sorrows that only women feel.

Lakshmi's acting is superb. Her choice as the best actress of 1977 for Ganga's role was natural. She had lived the part every bit rather than acted it. The subtleties and sensitive expressions with which she reflects the inner conflicts, indeed the turn of her character, come without effort. Her total involvement in the role is obvious. Lakshmi's was an outstanding performance. Julie (the original Malayalam version of which was *Chattakam*) but as Ganga she has excelled herself.

Lakshmi was featured in films competing for this year's national film award — two in Tamil: *Mohini* and *Saravalli* and two in Telugu: *Thoonil Meem* and *Sila*. Curiously, the national film jury of the 1977 festival did not consider any film worth of the best story award, not even

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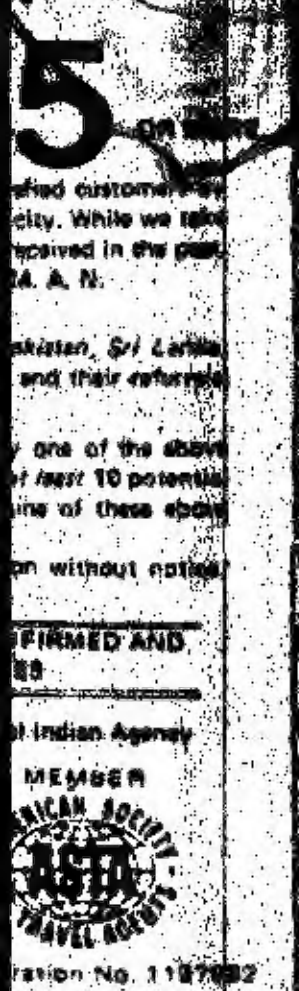
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because his children kept crying incessantly for a visit to McDonald's while they were at Tirupathi. The heart is indeed a temple, as the title of one Indian movie proclaims. From a paucity of protein to a protruding paunch is but a weakly dedication to Kentucky Fried and a daily dose of prime time TV. Finally, there is the case of still another fellow Indian who suffered through his vacation in India because the children were fanatical followers of "Six million dollar man" and "Fonzie". But the real reason was perhaps because he could not survive a single weekend without basketball or football on TV and beer on tap.

Have you ever met the Indian who told me that he left India bag and baggage because he was intellectually unemployed? He is presently wandering somewhere in California. What about the poet, who very elegantly groomed ladies in pink chutneys and print pants, who kept mumbling to me "you know, we have no freedom in India, you know". I began to ask her whether she was speaking for her sex or her pulchritude. Or was it sexual politics? Some months later, I saw him walking arm in arm with an older white gentleman admiring the Christmas decorations at Myers. She pretended not to notice me; and I, likewise.

But to date, my closest friend is this fellow who came to San Francisco because there is a passport out for him in Calcutta. Apparently he is a political bandit with a long track. San Francisco's gam may not necessarily mean Calcutta's loss. Or again, we might say quite unequivocally that both Calcutta and San Francisco have gained second measure. His aim, here, he says, is to procure the following: a five-bedroom 3 1/2 bath house, with a 3-car garage, a boat, trailer, a condominium by the lake, a wife, four children and two Dalmatians in that order. My feeling is that his good friend might abscond to Calcutta when redoubts begin quaking up in front of his mansion. And so it goes on and on.

As for me, I like it here, because it amuses me. The U.S. is incomparably the greatest show on earth. Why, only last week at work my colleagues came along leaning from their cars and out by the saying, "Well, it finally appeared." "What?" I asked. "Our divorce settlement was finalized and I got litigation rights for my darling Heidi." "Who is Heidi?" I asked with a mixture of smugging curiosity and comradely concern. My pet pooch, of course, youummy," was the reply.

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SI, BOX 7650, STANFORD,

Kitchen Korner

By Pranati Sengupta

DELICIOUS FRUIT BREAD

- 1 tsp. soda
- 1 cup boiling water
- 1 1/2 cups cut-up dates
- 2 1/2 cups brown sugar, packed
- 1 cup butter
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 1 cup seedless raisins
- 1 cup well drained maraschino cherries, halved
- 1 1/2 cups maraschino cherry juice
- 2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- 1 tsp. salt

Heat oven to 325F. Grease a 9-5-3 inch or an 11 1/2-4 1/4-2 3/4 inch loaf pan. Add soda and boiling water to dates, stir and set aside to cool a little. Beat brown sugar, egg, butter and vanilla together in a mixing bowl. Stir in date mixture, raisins, maraschino cherries and cherry juice. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together into the fruit mixture and blend well. Spoon into prepared pan. Bake about 1 hour and 15 minutes, if using the 11 1/2-4 1/4-2 3/4 inch pan or until a toothpick stuck in the centre comes out clean; or 1 hour if using the 9-5-3 inch pan. Turn out on rack to cool. Slice thinly after chilling. Serve at room temperature.

STREUSEL-LAYERED COFFEE CAKE

Streusel Mixture:

- 1/2 cup light brown sugar, firmly packed
- 2 tbsp. soft butter or margarine
- 2 tbsp. all-purpose flour
- 1 tsp. cinnamon
- 1/2 cup coarsely chopped walnuts or pecans

Batter:

- 1 cup margarine or butter
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 2 large eggs
- 1 cup sourcream
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 2 cups flour
- 1/2 tsp. baking powder
- 1/2 tsp. baking soda
- 1/2 tsp. salt

Preheat oven to 350F. Grease an 8" x 8" x 2" baking pan or a 9 by 5 inch layer cake pan. Make Streusel Mixture. In a small bowl, combine brown sugar, 2 tbsp. soft butter, 2 tbsp. flour, the cinnamon and nuts; mix with fork until crumbly. Set aside. Make batter. Sift flour with baking powder, baking soda, and salt. Set aside. In medium bowl, with rotary beater, beat margarine and sugar until fluffy. Beat in eggs, until well combined, about 2 minutes. Add sourcream and beat again. Mix in vanilla. With wooden spoon, stir in flour mixture until well combined. Turn half of batter into prepared pan. Sprinkle evenly with half of streusel mixture. Repeat with remaining batter and streusel mixture.

Bake about 50 to 60 minutes, or until cake tester inserted in centre comes out clean. Cool slightly in pan on wire rack. Serve warm. Makes 8 large servings.

Healthy new year

The late Adelle Davis said more than once: "For the sake of your health and stamina, eat breakfast like a king, lunch like a prince and dinner like a pauper." But most of us hate the idea of eating a good and hearty breakfast. While it is a good idea to improve our family's diet by making a good nutritious breakfast meal, it would be useless if no one liked them. Fortunately there are some ingredients which are more than a nutritious addition to our breakfast meal such as carrots and nuts. The beautiful orange colored vegetable blended with nuts and other good things make this breakfast especially appealing and nutritious too.

There are only a few more days left until Christmas, so let me give you a breakfast recipe which you will be proud to serve on Christmas morning. Prepare this ahead of time. Cool completely and wrap tightly in heavy-duty foil. Store in the refrigerator for a week or freeze them for a few weeks. Now is the time to make this roll that you can enjoy on Christmas morning with your family and friends. So here is my favorite breakfast recipe.

CARROT ROLL

- 3 large beaten eggs
- 1/2 cup vegetable oil
- 1/2 cup milk
- 2 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 tsp. baking powder and 1 tsp. baking soda
- 1 tsp. ground cinnamon and 1/2 tsp. salt
- 2 cups shredded carrot
- 1 and 1/3 cups flaked coconut
- 1/2 cup snipped maraschino cherries
- 1/2 cup raisins
- 1/2 cup chopped pecans or walnuts

Combine eggs, oil, and milk. In a large bowl, sift together flour, sugar, baking powder, soda, cinnamon and salt. Add egg mixture, mix just till thoroughly combined. Stir in carrot, coconut, cherries, raisins, and pecans. Turn into 4 well-greased and floured 16 oz. fruit or vegetable cans. (Or grease and line with greased waxed paper but 16 oz. or five 14 oz. can for easy removal). Bake in 350F. oven for 40 to 50 minutes depending upon the can size or until a toothpick inserted deep in the centre comes out clean. Remove from cans and cool thoroughly. Wrap and refrigerate overnight or till used. Makes 4 small rolls. To make 1 large loaf, bake in 9-5-3 inch pan for 55 to 60 minutes.

Red cross active in cyclone relief

The Canadian Red Cross Society is rushing \$20,000 to India where at least 12,000 people have died, hundreds of villages have been destroyed and an estimated \$625 million of damage done to crops, homes and properties by what has been called India's worst cyclone disaster of this century. The contribution was announced by William M. Brace, Chairman of the Society's National Executive Committee.

The Canadian government also announced it is donating \$200,000 through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to be channelled through the Canadian Red Cross Society for relief work.

India's densely populated south-east coastal state of Andhra Pradesh was battered by crushing 100 kilometres per hour winds from the Bay of Bengal Saturday as Red Cross relief action and the Indian government laboured to aid nearly one million people still reeling from a November 12 cyclone which struck the coastal state of Tamil Nadu and surrounding districts.

Local Red Cross branches in the affected areas have been providing clothing, blankets, utensils, tarpolins and medical care.

Already supplies such as milk, rice, baby food, blankets, clothing and medical articles valued at more than 600,000 rupees (\$91,000 Canadian) has been rushed to Madras by National headquarters of the Indian Red Cross.

The death tally is expected to rise as reports from Red Cross workers on the scene in the disaster struck areas are received.

A delegate from the League of Red Cross Societies, Carl Naesler has been on the scene as International Red Cross representative until Severe Kilde, League Director of Disaster Relief Preparedness, arrives. He is en route to New Delhi.

Concerned Canadians wishing to help India cyclone victims may send their cheques or money orders to any Canadian Red Cross branch or to the Canadian Red Cross Society, 95 Wellesley Street East, Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6, marked "India Cyclone Relief". Tax deductible receipts will be issued.

The Red Cross also has a service for tracing families. Any one who has relatives in the cyclone affected area, wishing for this service may contact your nearest Red Cross Office or write to National Head Office, Canadian Red Cross Society, 95 Wellesley Street, East, Toronto.

Travel Canada free

Open House Canada - a federal program to encourage reciprocal visits by young Canadians throughout the country goes into action this month. Youths from 16-22 will send information about themselves and where they would like to visit to a central bureau which will match them with someone from the area wishing to make a reciprocal visit. Once arrangements are completed, the government will pick up the tab for the train, plane or bus fare. Organized groups are also eligible. In fact, already this summer, some 4000 trips, mostly organized by the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, were financed by the program.

Hike in plastics

New Delhi, Nov. 28 (Samachar) Export performance of plastics and linoleums showed improvement at Rs. 64 million during the three months from April compared to Rs. 42.7 million in the corresponding period of previous year.

Enjoyable Dewali in Ottawa

By Bharat P. Mathur

Unmindful of sub-zero temperatures, more than 500 members of the Indian community in the national capital thronged the auditorium of Gloucester High School on Sunday (November 27) afternoon to participate in a Dewali function, which took the form of an entertaining variety program. It was organised by the India-Canada Association in close collaboration with the other social and cultural organisations of Indians.

Though most of those present would perhaps have wished they could celebrate the festival as it is done in India with all the outward manifestations of illuminations, fireworks and crackers associated with it, the lively program presented lent somewhat similar atmosphere, while the occasion afforded an opportunity to them to make new acquaintances and renew old friendships.

The program opened with a *vandana* (prayer) being offered to Saraswati, the goddess of wisdom, by the children of Mukul, the school for teaching Hindi and Indian culture. Later, some of its students gave a *garba* folk dance.

By far the most spectacular item which easily stole the show was *Rasa Lila*, a graceful and colourful dance, performed under the direction of Mrs. Indu Mehta, which came as a fitting finale. In this vigorous group dance from the western province of Gujarat, men and women sing in choruses and swirl round and round in

different patterns on happy occasions, keeping the beat by the use of sticks.

Temple dancing in praise of Lord Krishna remains a dominant feature in the domain of Hindu religious practices. Alice Thomas, who is a student of Mrs. Renuka Sahay, an exponent of Bharatanatyam, gave a beautiful dance profiling the ardent feelings of a devotee of the Lord.

The Malayali Association put up a traditional folk item from Kerala called Villadichan Partu, a humorous blending of music, poetry, mimicry and sarcasm, in which the participants wear rustic costumes.

A hilarious Gidda dance by the ladies of the Sikh Society, a melodious song by Mrs. Baldev Singh Vij, a song by Rashmi Venkateshwaran, accompanied by her sister, Mina, on *shruti*, and her brother, Anand, on *mrindangam*, a frolicsome dance by Nina Sachdeva and flute-playing by Ramchandran also call for special mention.

The enjoyable evening came to a close with those attending being treated to home-made Dewali sweets and delicacies served in the cafeteria. The acting President, Vishnu Sahay, and his band of workers deserve warm congratulations on the arrangements made and the Sikh Society, the Malayali Association, the South Indian Cultural Association and the Deshantri all the praise for their active co-operation.

Ethnic press analysis service

(Special to Canadian Scene from the Department of the Secretary of State) — The Ethnic Press Analysis Service, which is part of the Multiculturalism Directorate of the Department of the Secretary of State, was started in the 1940s. It endeavours to keep ministers of the Crown and federal and provincial government departments and agencies informed with news and views from the Canadian ethnic press.

The Service is headed by Frank Belle, who joined as Assistant head in November 1951. Mr. Belle was educated at the school of the Montreal Association for the Blind and McGill University. Prior to joining the Ethnic Press Analysis Service, he worked for the Department of Labour as a Collective Bargaining Research Officer.

The office of the Service, which will soon be moving across the river to Quebec, is manned by Mr. Belle and his secretary, Mme. Charrier. Eighteen analysts supply him with translated summaries of editorials and articles from ethnic newspapers and periodicals. Through the efforts of his staff, the federal Government is kept informed on views concerning multiculturalism. Furthermore, the editorials and articles obtained from the ethnic newspapers and periodicals act as a mirror reflecting the fears and hopes, difficulties, problems, successes and new

found satisfactions of an important and growing segment of the Canadian society.

The Ethnic Press Analysis Service gathers its information from more than 200 ethnic newspapers and periodicals published in Canada. These papers appear in more than 30 languages. The editorials and articles obtained from the ethnic press are distributed either directly to persons immediately concerned or are incorporated into a monthly review. This publication is called the Canadian Ethnic Press Review and is produced in limited quantities. It is distributed to interested federal and provincial government departments, agencies, and governmental libraries.

Over the years the Ethnic Press Analysis Service has also carried on liaison activities with the editors of the ethnic newspapers and ethnic press organizations across the land. Through such contacts, the Service is able to indicate to the editors the importance which the federal Government attaches to this press. The liaison programme of the Service puts Frank Belle in touch with the ethnic press and with other groups interested in the ethnic media such as Canadian Scene, multicultural advisory councils and multicultural programmes. This insures a two-way flow of ideas and information and helps to further the concept of multiculturalism.

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Media panel proposed

Toronto, Nov. 29: The establishment of a race relations committee on which representatives of newspapers, radio and television would meet to receive complaints and concerns of minority groups regarding their treatment by the media has been proposed by the Metro Human Relations Task Force.

The overwhelming concentration on the activities of established members of the community must be balanced, says the task force, with greater news coverage of the professional and cultural contributions of the non-white minority.

The news media, the task force suggests, must strive to provide supportive portrayals of people of diverse ethnic extraction so that all people of minority cultures and races can be seen as legitimate members of society. Although life has changed, there has been insufficient reflection of this reality in Toronto's print and electronic media, according to the task force report.

The task force contends that in news reporting of subway assaults and in subsequent court cases, there was insufficient identification of the cultural background of either the victims or attackers. It was also claimed that these reports were presented in total isolation and without any in-depth analysis of the causes of racial friction.

The news media, says the task force, has done little to explain the causes of racial tension. The manner in which the media reports racial issues affects public sentiment, the report says.

The task force admitted that it was continually confronted with a misconception about the role of

the news media in Canadian society by minority groups. It was felt by some minority representatives, says the task force, that the media could be controlled through censorship to see that racial comment did not reach the public.

The task force found deep resentment of the alleged tendency of the news media to link minority groups with unemployment rates, drainage of social service funds, illegal immigration and the implied threats to public health and functioning of racial strife. The day-to-day impression conveyed by the media is not one which reflects the nature of Toronto's multi-racial and multi-cultural character, claims the task force.

(Globe and Mail)

Credentials presented

New Delhi, Nov. 27 (Samachar) President General Hafez Al Assad of Syria observed in Damascus that Syria was keen to develop relations with India in all spheres.

President Assad was speaking at a special function held at President House on November 10 to receive credentials from the new ambassador A.P. Venkateswaran.

President Assad referred to the recent agreement signed by India and Syria and said that it provided a framework of a comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

The Syrian President recounted the identical approach of India and Syria in regard to the non-aligned movement and struggle for the independence of subject nations.

Toronto Multicultural Centre Assn.

The Toronto Multicultural Centre Association and a number of other organizations are negotiating with the Harbour-front management to obtain space at the corner of Bathurst and Lakeshore for the establishment of a permanent Toronto Multicultural Museum.

Each of the 60 to 90 ethnic-cultural communities represented in the association will be assigned a room for displaying particular items of cultural interest.

Anyone interested in this project should contact: Mrs. Pat Wilson, Suite 306, 207 Queen Quay West, Toronto.

Delegation returns

New Delhi, (Samachar) An Indian industrial delegation to some of the African countries has returned with the impression that there are immense possibilities for forging new industrial partnerships between industrialists in India and the African countries.

According to K.N. Modi, leader of the delegation, the delegation, which visited Senegal, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, and Kenya, has identified areas for setting up joint venture enterprises. The

areas include petrochemicals, synthetic fibres, fertilisers, pesticides, paper and pulp, a variety of engineering products and a number of aero-based industries.

Indo-Iraq Commission

New Delhi, Nov. 28 (Samachar) India and Iraq agreed to chart out comprehensive programmes for further diversifying their bilateral cooperation in the economic and technical fields.

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Family allowance

In a further move to point out the inequities of Family Allowances and in response partly to recent news reports, the government is considering changes, the National Anti-Poverty Organization is distributing an updated brief to the government.

In review of the original paper NAPO discovered, absolutely no action had been taken on their recommendations. Government now says they cannot afford it as a universal program because the cost would be astronomical.

We believe money could be saved by allowing the individual the decision to voluntarily give up Family Allowance. Moreover the government should use the money saved by this action to bring Family Allowance payments back to their original level of spending power.

Tax benefits to those who drop the allowance would override any loss incurred.

Soil reclamation techniques

New Delhi, Nov. 26 (Samachar) An additional 15 million tonnes of foodgrains can be produced in India, if new soil reclamation techniques are made use of by farmers in the salt and alkali affected fields, which the barren new according to Dr. D.R. Bhumbla, deputy director-general of the Indian council of agricultural research (ICAR).

Releasing a comprehensive publication on reclamation of alkali soils, brought out by the fertilizer association of India (FAL), Dr. Bhumbla pointed out that this can be achieved with little effort from the affected farmers and government agencies.

The visi

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'Pushed' at Cus- millionaire rejects 'Canada reads a headline in a news in the 13rd July issue of Toronto Star. The 'million being RAVI TIKOO, the shi msgrate. The story describes obnoxious treatment to white and Mrs. Tikoo were subject immigration officers at T International Airport. As a of this 'experience the family decided not to see Canada.

Yet, many of Indian origin Indian nationality of I ancestry have settled in Canada. The Globe and Mail, a newspaper of Canada, carried an article by Clark a Canadian author, under caption, 'Race incidents India wary of Canada' feeling is expressed vividly following exchange quote Blaise.

"Oh Canada, one heard Indian friends, 'Is it, you safe? ... is it safe to be in the streets of Toronto?'"

It is reassuring that the in India is concerned, particularly when there does not appear to be any display of official concern from India. If this issue raised at the last Commonwealth conference, one did not about it. If this issue has raised at diplomatic level, not aware of it. There evidence of consular support locally on the day to individual cases. If there been any protests from the Commission, no public expression has been given to it. Sent to the press and the opinion in India to rally support of their own pride identified in the Indians in Toronto and else.

If one is to retain a proportion, one can say it safe for the visible Indian on the streets of Toronto to we do lead normal lives. The visible Indians is used to people of Indian nationality from East Africa, West Fiji, or elsewhere. It would include people from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Ceylon from time to time, one wonder! There have been when it has been difficult identify oneself with the victims of racial violence both physical and mental foremost thought in one's that of national identity pride, based in a single identity. The poignancy significance of the Etebbe are brought home understood by a mind that for a redemption of pride.

NATIONAL HUMILIATION

One wonders if ever the of national humiliation given a thought by the who hold power in the deportation of visible Indian name calling of visible and the violence against Indians translate into a loss of national identity. the individual recipient treatment that one needs about, although one is concerned. It is the national humiliation to attention must be drawn the press in India. In visible Indians have already kicked around and thrown many countries. Zanzibar Uganda are recent examples.

The immigration Canada are being revised new bill does not seek to the system which obtain regard to admission of

The visible immigrant

Shantikandha B. Shah

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"Pushed at Customs, millionaire rejects Canada" reads a headline in a news story in the 23rd July issue of The Toronto Star. The "millionaire" being RAVI TIKOO, the shipping magnate. The story describes the obnoxious treatment to which Mr. and Mrs. Tikoo were subjected by immigration officers at Toronto International Airport. As a result of this experience the Tikoo family decided not to settle in Canada.

Yet, many of Indian origin, of Indian nationality, of Indian ancestry have settled in Canada. The Globe and Mail, a national newspaper of Canada, recently carried an article by Clark Blaise, a Canadian author, under the caption, "Race incidents make India wary of Canada". The feeling is expressed vividly in the following exchange quoted by Blaise.

"Oh Canada, one hears from Indian friends, 'Is it, you know, safe?' Is it safe to be Indian on the streets of Toronto?"

It is reassuring that the public in India is concerned, particularly so when there does not appear to be any display of official concern from India. If this issue was raised at the last Commonwealth conference, one did not hear about it. If this issue has been raised at diplomatic level, one is not aware of it. There is no evidence of consular support locally on the day to day individual cases. If there have been any protests from the High Commission, no public expression has been given to it. So, it is left to the press and the public opinion in India to rally to the support of their own national pride identified in the visible Indians in Toronto and elsewhere.

If one is to retain a sense of proportion, one can say that it is safe for the visible Indians to be on the streets of Toronto and that we do lead normal lives. The term visible Indians is used to include people of Indian nationality and people of Indian origin, be they from East Africa, West Indies, Fiji or elsewhere. It would also include people from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Ceylon. Yet, from time to time, one does wonder: There have been times when it has been difficult not to identify oneself with the numerous victims of racial violence, both physical and mental. The foremost thought in one's mind is that of national identity and pride, based in a single ethnic identity. The poignancy and the significance of the raid on Ennoble are brought home and understood by a mind that craves for a redemption of national pride.

NATIONAL HUMILIATION

One wonders if ever the subject of national humiliation has been given a thought by the people who hold power in India. The deportation of visible Indians, the ware calling of visible Indians and the violence against visible Indians translate into a humiliation of national identity. It is not the individual recipient of such treatment that one needs to write about, although one is deeply concerned. It is the resulting national humiliation to which attention must be drawn through the press in India. Indians or visible Indians have already been kicked around and thrown out of many countries. Zanzibar and Uganda are recent examples.

The immigration laws in Canada are being revised. The new bill does not seek to change the system which obtains now in regard to admission of visitors

and tourists from Commonwealth countries into Canada. The visitor does not and cannot obtain a visa from his country of origin. He or she comes to Canada and the immigration officer at the port of entry decides whether the person is a bonafide visitor or tourist. The Act stipulates that every person seeking entry is presumed to be an immigrant unless he or she proves otherwise. The first encounter of the traveller is with the Customs officer who doubles as an Immigration officer. He directs the "doubtfuls" to an Immigration officer, who then proceeds to examine, to question and to decide. The common failure to gain admission results from "failure to tell the truth to the Immigration officer." The traveller may have had a long journey, may be exhausted and nervous. Examples of failure to tell the truth may be found in the following:

"she said, she had phoned her brother in Toronto when she was in London." Yet the brother said it was her sister-in-law in London who had phoned. In fact she had been present when the sister-in-law phoned from London and had overheard the conversation.

Take another example. "he had a complete file of his university diplomas with him."

In fact he thought he may perhaps have his qualifications assessed while he was here. He did not have intention of getting employment while on his visit.

Sometimes, gratuitous comments get into the Immigration officer's report.

"she appears to be pregnant" (she was overweight).

"the sister-in-law" (Toronto resident at the airport to receive her and examined by the immigration officer) said that she (the visitor) was mentally ill or has mental problems. (The visitor had problems with her head: migraine! Babu English?)

The visitor does not have a definite itinerary, does not carry a letter from his long lost Toronto cousin; is vague about his plans. "My cousin will arrange all that." The social system here does not accept this typical Indian hospitality. The cousin is no substitute for Thomas Cook.

The carrier of diplomas and good and moral character certificate is asking for trouble. Why on earth does one carry these on a holiday. Yet, most of us can see nothing unreasonable. We have done it ourselves.

The "who paid for your fare" is a very fatal question. The joint family finances and lack of bookkeeping mind where relatives are involved, leads to contradictions and the inevitable "failure to tell the truth".

The traveller who establishes his bona fides is let in and the one who does not is detained and a so called Section 22 Report is issued against him. This leads to the next step. That of a Special Inquiry before a Special Inquiry Officer. This is also the last step unless one goes to the Federal Court of Appeal on grounds of denial of natural justice. The visitor is often told to waive his or her right to special inquiry for the reason that if unsuccessful a deportation order will be issued and the stigma will attach. The new Bill seeks to enshrine this questionable practice into statute book. Is this a premium on seeking due process and indeed one wonders if such a provision is contrary to the Canadian Bill of Rights.

When one gets into a frame of mind which is obsessed with the thought of redemption of national pride, it is difficult not to talk at such a great length about immigration and deportation of

Cosmopolitans from India 1

(Reprinted from Social Service and Modern Society)

Parvatha Saran

Some of the most moving documents in American history are those based upon immigrants' descriptions of their experiences after arriving in the United States. These documents were derived from an earlier wave of migration, primarily from Europe.

However, migration is not an historical process, no longer relevant to the United States. With recent changes in the immigration laws and political and economic difficulties in many parts of the world, the flow of migrants to the United States, and in particular to the New York metropolitan area, has reemerged as a major social process. To allow this process to go unnoticed is to disregard a major event in contemporary American society.

There is an established body of theoretical and substantive writing about older immigrant groups (Italians, Jews, Irish, and so on), but there is also a concomitant lack of ethnographic data available about newer immigrants, especially East Indians. While some work is done on Indian immigrants in Great Britain, the West Indies, and Africa, there is none so far in the United States.

Emerging New Community

New York City has always had a small population of Indians (graduate students at various universities, people working for the Indian consulate and other official agencies, Air India, the United Nations, and similar organizations). However, this population has been transitory. Now, for the first time, there is evidence suggesting that a permanent Indian residential community is developing in the city.

As indicated above, the small Indian population in the city was transitory, scattered, and did not constitute a community in the functional sense. Starting in 1969 or 1970, because of the change in the immigration laws, scores of Indians came with their families to live and earn a living in this country. A large number of these immigrants live in and around New York City. They generally live in certain localities; this proximity allows close contact and constant interaction. The largest numbers of Indians are concentrated in Queens. Many of these newer immigrants live in Queens and the Bronx. It is estimated that close to 30,000 Indians are living in the tristate area.

scores of visible Indians. The stigma of deportation may weigh heavily on the individual and his friends and relatives. It is also a waste of lot of money. But the cumulative effect of many such deportation is certainly that of national humiliation.

Is it not then in the interests of the mother country, and the country of origin to at least give a thought to the subject of national humiliation. Mr. Tikoo had a British Passport yet he too was a visible Indian. He also was subjected to a treatment meted out to many visible Indians.

The media and the public opinion must therefore concern itself with positive and concrete recourse. There has to be strong representation, effective assistance and effective consular services coupled with sensitivity in identification and pride of identification. Let no one trifle with national pride!

In the last two years a clear trend has been evident among Indian immigrants. A good proportion of these immigrants are buying houses and moving to different places, generally within fifty miles of New York City. The largest portion of them have moved to New Jersey, some to Westchester, and some to Long Island. However, the majority of this population still remains in Queens.

The Literary Guild of India (a local cultural and literary organization) recently published India Guide, which gives a good deal of information about Indians and their varied activities in the city of New York. All these enterprises flourish because of the large Indian community, which is still growing. Another important indication of the growing Indian community is a directory of Indian immigrants published in 1975 in New York. Even though this directory includes Indians from all over the United States and Canada, it shows clearly that the heaviest concentration of Indians is in the New York metropolitan area. The directory also includes lists of Indian stores and businesses and generally gives the same figures as those of India Guide.

Occupational Structure and Assimilation

The East Indians who have come to the United States as immigrants starting in 1968-69 tend to be between the ages of 30 and 40. Those who come as students and then change their status to permanent residents are in most cases below 30 years of age. The majority of them come from middle-class backgrounds and lived in urban sectors. At least 90 percent of them have college degrees or professional diplomas. Wives, however, do not have the same educational background. In most cases they have some college education.

It must be pointed out that because of the immigration laws, Indians who come here are professionals or at least skilled people. The largest number of these immigrants are engineers and physicians; among other professionals are professors, accountants, and businessmen. In many cases wives and adult children also work. Some Indians are in skilled or semiskilled jobs. By these occupational indices the Indian community can be distinguished from many other ethnic groups in New York City. The average family income is above \$15,000 per annum.

The profile of Indian immigrants provides an interesting phenomenon in the context of their structural assimilation. Perhaps because of their educational background, it is much easier for them to fit into the structural part of American society. For example, their earnings are high and they own property and live well. Gradually, through their organizational strength, they are also trying to exert themselves politically.

Their cultural assimilation, however, is minimal. A look at the Indian community clearly suggests that there is a strong desire to maintain its cultural heritage. The notion of ethnicity remains strong and is perceived as desirable.

Patterns of Indians' adaptations to their new environment encompass two arenas, social and psychological. The former includes family, religion, economics, education, and politics; the latter includes mental health, health-related issues, child-rear-

ing practices, and food habits. We can look at each of these points in turn.

Social Adaptation: Family

A large number of the Indians who migrate to the United States do not belong to joint families. Even those who belong to a joint family in most cases lived independently in India. Therefore, coming to the United States and living in a nuclear family does not pose any serious problems for Indians. However, a lack of primary group relationship and community support does create a sense of alienation for them. In order to examine patterns of adaptation of Indians in the context of the family, we should focus on patterns of relationship between spouses and patterns of relationship between children and parents.

In a traditional society like India where family structure is essentially patriarchal, marriages are arranged, and the husband is the breadwinner, the supremacy of husbands generally prevailed. The wife remained contented with supervising household activities, maintaining close ties with the husband's family and relatives as well as her own relatives, and also found herself busy with neighbors and friends within the community. This in most cases contributed to a loving and stable relationship between husbands and wives.

After coming to the United States, both husbands and wives, especially wives, find themselves in a different environment. Many things which had kept wives busy and contented in India are simply not present in the new environment. This leads to a search for jobs on the part of wives, most of whom find some sort of employment. As a result of change in the status of wives, their roles also change. They simply are not able to keep up with the household work and care for husbands as they had done in India.

Husbands on their part find that their jobs are more taxing and demanding, coupled with long hours of commuting. At the same time, there is no community and social support for them. Their wives' economic independence also poses some concern and threat. These are some factors responsible for creating strain in the relationship patterns of husbands and wives. However, their early socialization, very strong commitment to marriage and the family, and greater tolerance helps them deal with the new realities of life. With some exceptions (almost negligible) the relationship between husbands and wives remains amicable, and they are reasonably successful in maintaining stable relationships.

As we look into the patterns of relationships between children and parents, we find that these are not so smooth and often create serious confrontations. This is more apparent in those families where children have attained the age of 14 or 15. Parents want to maintain the traditional authority structure in their families and often ignore the fact that the child's socialization is highly influenced by the environment outside the family. Children also fail to understand why they should act as their parents want them to rather than as their peers do. In this case peer group influence is more dominant than the family influence.

CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIALS

Correspondence with recent returnable photos invited from eligible immigrants or Canadian citizens. For a M.A. 5'3 1/2" Hindu (Deut family) girl, 24. Family well settled in India and one sister well settled in Canada. Apply M-1323. The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from suitable match settled in Canada USA for a beautiful Brahmin girl, 21, final year M.A. student in Delhi. Brothers and uncle settled in Canada. Please write with details to M-1326. The Canadian India Times.

Match for a handsome Jat Sikh boy, 27, B.A. pass, respectable and well settled family. Caste no bar, girl must be a permanent resident in Canada/USA. M-1332. The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited, view matrimony, for my niece, age 23, 5'4", M.Sc (home Science), convent educated, pretty and smart, employed in Delhi. Respectable family, father in top job. South Indian Brahmin background desirable. Send details with returnable photograph to M-1339. The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from suitable Jat Sikh bachelors for a beautiful woman, 30 yrs, 5'3" tall and studying in M.A. final in India. Brother U.S.A. immigrant. Write with photo M-1340. The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well settled gentlemen of Sikh background for a beautiful and talented girl, 26, 5'3 1/2", fair complexion B. Sc (Medical) B. Ed M.A. (English), currently working as Science teacher in India. One brother professional mechanical engineer settled in Canada. Well connected and highly respectable Arora family settled in Punjab. Please write with details to M-1341. The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for Rajasthani Moslem background gentleman, 40 years, 6'1" tall, 176 lbs., good looking, Canadian citizen. Have a trade well paying job in building construction field. Owns properties. Seeks a girl tall, slim, good looking, age from 28 to 35, Moslem or Hindu. Please write with phone number and photo M-1342. The Canadian India Times.

Educated North Indian girl divorcee, 35, 5'3", fair, slim, invites correspondence from educated men. No bar. Full particulars with returnable photo. Write to Puri, 628 East, 8th Ave., Apt. 101 Vancouver B.C. V5T 1T1, Canada.

Wanted suitable match for beautiful, Sindhi girl, 31. Caste no bar. Write with full details enclosing a recent photograph in confidence to H. Dev, 87 Jameson Ave., Apt. 702, Toronto, Ontario M6K 2W8.

Desire sweet homely brides for my youths, 35 and 29, presently well settled in Canada, considering moving to States. Please contact 416-492-9032 or P.O. Box 6536, Station "A", Toronto, Canada.

Tall handsome match for graduate pretty fair complexioned, sweet natured 5'5", 24, Brahmin girl, working as a keypunch operator with government office in New Delhi. Married brother and sister well established in Canada. Reply M-1343. The Canadian India Times.

HOROSCOPE

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Home care for handicapped

(Canadian Scene) — Ontario's parents who care for their severely handicapped children at home may receive up to \$150 per month to help keep their handicapped children at home rather than in an institution.

Keith Norton, Minister of Community and Social Services of Ontario, said families will be helped under the Family Benefits Legislation by Order-in-Council. Not all parents who apply for this allowance will be approved,

since funds are limited. Parents of handicapped children under 16 years of age with the greatest need will be notified by letter if they are approved.

To apply for this money, parents should call their local office of the Ministry of Community and Social Services for an interview. The telephone number is in the white pages of the telephone book under Government — Ontario.

Parents will be interviewed by a social worker and will be

required to answer questions regarding their income and expenses.

AIR SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND KENYA

India and Kenya have initiated a new Air Services Agreement. Under the Agreement, Air India can operate four services a week to/through Nairobi to Lagos and Accra. Reciprocally, Kenya Airways can operate four services to/through Bombay to Hongkong and Tokyo.

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IBM to wind up

New Delhi, Nov. 26 (Samachar) The International Business Machines (IBM) will end its operations in India in a phased manner over the next six months, it was announced here.

While all the IBM computers, now given on rent to customers, will be offered for sale to the customers in six months, IBM's data processing manufacturing plant in Bombay will be closed down in two months.

A press release issued by the IBM world trade corporation here said IBM India's data centre services, card manufacturing and DP Maintenance operations would also be disposed of.

This is expected to provide employment opportunities for many IBM employees.

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